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Policy Key Seen In Peiping

By PAUL W. WARD

(Washington Bureau)

Washington Jan. 28—Soviet affairs specialists seeking grounds to forecast reliably the effects recent Kennedy-Khrushchev exchanges will have on the international political climate, turned up some puzzling data here today.

The data derived mainly from documents showing:

1. Both Moscow and Peiping profess continued fealty to the declaration of political warfare against the United States that representatives of the world's Communist organizations, except Yugoslavia's, issued jointly in Moscow December 6.

Peiping Charges Echoed

2. Soviet Premier Khrushchev more recently has advocated that "the United States and the Soviet Union turn over a new leaf in their relations," while the Government Mao Tze-tung heads persistently preaches hostility to the United States.

Those Chinese Communist preachments, the specialists noted, also express scorn and animosity toward President Kennedy that contrasts with the "hopes" Kremlin spokesmen have been proclaiming of late in respect to his Administration.

Cautioning against automatic deduction that Moscow and Peiping are basically at odds in this matter, the specialists cited other documents that showed Peiping's hostility is shared not only by the Communist regimes in North Korea and North Vietnam but also Albania, Bulgaria, East Germany and Hungary.

Goering-Goebbels Effort

There is reason to doubt, they said, that the private Kremlin attitude toward the new United States Government is any different from Peiping's public one. It is possible that "Khrushchev is playing Goering while Mao plays Goebbels," one specialist suggested referring to the way

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those two lieutenants of Adolf Hitler used to whipsaw British and French officials in the 1937-1939 period.

Joseph Goebbels was full of threats and Herman Goering, full of arguments that unless Britain and France accepted him as a "moderate," the demonic Goebbels would become dominant among Hitler's advisers.

In similar fashion, Soviet affairs specialists pointed out that there are significant differences between what the people of the Soviet Union are being told about the Kennedy Administration and what Kremlin broadcasters are telling people outside the Communists' realm.

"Vague And Dark Words"

They cited a commentary on President Kennedy's inaugural address that one of ostensibly "clandestine" Russian radio stations broadcast in Turkish January 23. The station, which pretends to operate within Turkey, said:

"The new United States President spoke of peace, disarmament with the Socialist world. But at the same time he uttered vague and dark words used by the Dulleses and Eisenhowers—words like: We are against the removal of the system of colonialism and the setting up of a dictatorship administration in its place.

"It is the big monopolies and banks which determine United States policy more than the Presidents and ministers," the Communist commentator also warned the Turks.

"Consequently it is better to look at deeds than to believe in the words coming from America. . . . Will Kennedy cease attacking Laos and the Congo? Will Kennedy make the United States monopolies take their hands off our country (Turkey)?

"America will attempt to hold on in every place where it has a foothold. Only popular movements similar to those in Latin America, in Cuba, will make America withdraw."

The specialists exhibited transcripts of comparable Kremlin broadcasts during the week following Kennedy's inauguration to show

1. Those addressed to the Soviet Bloc tended mostly to rejoice in President Eisenhower's passing from the scene and thus echo what was said when he succeeded President Truman in January, 1953. In each case, the approved hope was that the new President would turn out to be "another Franklin D. Roosevelt," in respect to the Soviet Union.

Main Theme Omitted

2. That hope also is being expressed about Mr. Kennedy in Soviet broadcasts to the Western world, but these soft-pedal or omit the central theme of Soviet front

broadcasts, which is that better relations depend on Washington's willingness to cease resisting communism's spread in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

3. Soviet broadcasts to the NATO allies in Western Europe—especially West Germany and France—officially are designed to spread Kennedy-Khrushchev exchanges, portend agreements and understandings at the expense of those Washington allies, particularly in West Berlin.

Panlow propagandists take the line that the Kennedy Administration can hardly do otherwise.

"Will Lose Influence"

"The politically and economically hostile America, to which Kennedy appealed in his inaugural address for strength and readiness for sacrifice, will inevitably lose more and more of its influence," an East Berlin broadcaster said, adding:

"Further developments in the world will be determined by the progressive forces. That is as sure as an amen in church. President Kennedy will not be able to change it."

In similar fashion, the Tirana Radio in Albania said:

"The Eisenhower Administration . . . has brought the world to the brink of war several times. The new United States President, John Kennedy, cannot promise that he will follow a different policy. He favors a world in which force is law—in other words, a continuation of the position-of-strength policy."

Both Albanian and Hungarian broadcasters have been echoing, like Hanoi and Peking, Peiping broadcasts about the Ken-

neddy Administration. Typical of the latter are the following terms:

"The Kennedy Government is a secret, conspiratorial government of various United States monopoly capitalist groups and is a Cabinet of the rich. Kennedy has close relations with the Rockefeller, Morgan and other monopoly capitalist groups. . . . In the Senate, he was an active supporter of McCarthy, a reactionary politician. . . .

"The new United States Vice President is a political representative of the large oil merchants and farm owners of the Southern states. The new United States Secretary of State . . . was president of the Rockefeller Foundation, an organization of the Rockefeller financial group [whose] function is to help the United States authorities promote aggressive policies in various parts of the world. . . .

"Occupation Of Taiwan"

"He played an important role in launching the United States aggressive war against Korea and in the armed occupation of our territory of Taiwan."

The specialists also produced transcripts showing that what Peiping is saying now about the President and the members of his Cabinet is only what the Kremlin was saying as recently as December 19.

After Khrushchev's "new leaf" preachment on New Year's Day, Moscow's line changed to finding something good to say about Mr. Kennedy's appointees.

Rusk On Spy Flights

Thus by January 17, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, was being mentioned as a State Department official who, in 1950, had opposed United States Air Force espionage flights over the Soviet Union. Similarly, Chester Bowles, Under Secretary of State, was cited as likely to be "more realistic" about Far Eastern affairs than any of his Republican predecessors.

Peiping continues to attack Bowles as well as all other Cabinet members and Moscow continues to criticize Mr. Kennedy's decision to keep Allen W. Dulles on as head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Kremlin has broadcast several attacks on Dulles since Mr. Kennedy took office, most of them in the form of commentary on a new Soviet "white book," full of allegations about CIA espionage and